FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1841. [NO. 1238.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 paid during the year of subscription; or 50 at the end of the year.

VERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents quare for the first, and thirty cents for each suc g publication. Advertisers are requested to the number of insertions desired, or they will ntinued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having engaged in other business, is desirous of selling the PLANTATION on which he now resides, situated on the West side of Cape Fear River, miles from Fayetteville, containing 120 ACRES, half of which is cleared river land, and in good state for cultivation, the rest well timbered with Oak. The buildings consist of a large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, nearly new, newly painted and in perfect repair, with all necessary out houses, large Barn, Stable, &c. A very fine Spring of water, brick Dairy, within 30 steps of the Dwelling. Also, adjoining the above, are 60 acres of first rate RIVER LAND, only 4 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered with Oak. Also, near the Dwelling House, 12 acres of HIGH HILL LAND, with a good SUMMER DWELLING, Kitchen, Stable, &c. The whole will be sold together or separate, as may be desired. For further particulars, apply on the premises, to H. B. BEATTY.

January 16, 1841. 36tf

ST RECEIVED, a large and general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, grown by D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the growth 0. For sale by S. T. HAWLEY.

y 15, 1841. 35-6w

The Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to attend at the Court House on Thursday of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of enabling the County to carry into operation "An Act to establishment and better regulation of Common Schools," passed at the last Session of the Legislature.

order of the Chairman.
JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., Clerk.
Cumberland County, Feb'y 15, 1841. 36-2w

Hin's Letters—Reduced price.

TTERS AND MEDITATIONS on Religious and other subjects, by Wm. T. Bain, at 50 cts. ale by E. J. HALE.

y 15 1841.

$25 Reward.

NAWAY on the 24th of January, 1841, a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a black about five feet eight inches high, 17 years of straight built, small feet and hands, smiles when to. Among his clothes were a blue cotton coat and black fur hat. The above reward will d for his delivery, or confinement in any jail I may get him again, or a reasonable reward information that may lead to his recovery. ward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient ject of his being harbored or assisted away. thought that George is lurking about Fayetteville or Wilmington.

ARCH'D McEACHERN.
Lumberville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 37tf
February 12, 1841.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1841.

Nathaniel Knight *vs.* Malcom Shaw.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT levied on 21 lbs. Bacon, bushels of Potatoes, two Feather Beds, and other Household and Kitchen Furniture;—A. McDonald summoned as Garnishee.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Malcom Shaw, the Defendant in the above case, is an inhabitant of this State, or that he so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the said Malcom Shaw to be and appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, plead or answer the Plaintiff according to law, otherwise Judgment will be rendered by the Court, confessed, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nat. Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday in January, 1841, and of American Independence the 65th year.

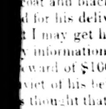
NAT. KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 15.]

ALMANACS FOR 1841.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Crockett's, For sale by
E. J. HALE.

LOOK HERE!



THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 miles South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

December 2, 1840. 22tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks ground Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

MULBERRY TREES AND SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend promptly to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who entrust their business with him.

ELIJAH FULLER.

N. B. Printed forms will be furnished if desired free of charge.

Fayetteville, Feb'y. 10, 1841. 36-5w.

NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe, by Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Dearborn's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

500 SACKS SALT,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
30 hhds. Molasses,
20 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
50 casks Lime,
400 lbs. Seine Twine.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

February 9, 1841. 36-3w.

RANAWAY,

ON Friday last, a negro boy, belonging to Miss Elizabeth McLennon, named GEORGE, stout and chunky for his age, rather yellow complexion; he was bareheaded. He was seen on the next day between Fayetteville and the Rockfish Factory, and said he was on his way to South Carolina. He is probably lost. A reasonable reward will be paid for his apprehension, by

ARCH'D McKAY, *Agent.*

Near Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1841. 35-tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore county, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

Moore County, Jan'y 26, 1840. 35-4w

FOR RENT.

THAT desirable DWELLING HOUSE in the Brick Row, lately occupied by the Subscriber and formerly by the late J. M. Dobbin.

J. W. HUSKE.

Feb'y 1, 1841. 35tf

LAND FOR SALE.

[BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.]

I SHALL expose for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday the first day of March, 1841, (it being the first Monday in the month,) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

The Lot and Store on Hay Street, joining Kyle's, at present occupied by William Watson.

Warehouse on Franklin Street, joining Thomas J. Curtis.

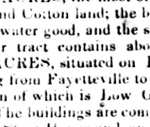
The Lot and Store on Market Square, at present occupied by John B. Marsh.

The Lot and Dwelling House on Union Street and Maiden Lane, at present occupied by William S. Latta.

The terms of the Sale will be Notes negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Bank of the State in this place, to be approved by the Directors thereof.

A. A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*

February 2, 1841. 35-ts



IMPORTED FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36 tf.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Janes, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains, (some of which are very fine,) Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, black and blue black Bombazine, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c. &c., with many other articles,—all of which being purchased at the lowest Package price, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

December 29, 1840. 30-tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*

December 15, 1840. 28tf

25,000 Cypress Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten., July 4, 1840. 7tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.

Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

10 TIERCES RICE,
30 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 bundles HAY,
10 half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 28, 1840. 30tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—

2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,

Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a Deed of Trust to them executed, will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 4th of March next, that very valuable HOUSE and LOT on Green Street, at present occupied by Mr. R. C. Belden. Possession given immediately.

—ALSO—

Several Negroes; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Wagon and Team of 4 Mules; a Steam Engine, 13 horse power, in working order; 501 acres of Land, 3 or 4 miles from Town; a ½ acre Lot on Hay Mount, fronting Mrs. Ochiltree's, near the Arsenal.

Terms liberal, at sale.

C. P. MALLETT, } *Trustees.*
J. S. PEARSON, }

Fayetteville, January 25, 1841.

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26, 1841. 34-tf

Beal's Hair Restorative.

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to "effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3; in bottles $1.

January 25.

BOYD'S HOTEL,

KING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

THE Proprietor, J. D. BOYD, (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, N. C.) tenders his sincere thanks to all who have patronised him since his location in Charleston, and hopes they will call upon him when they again visit the City.

He informs his friends and the public, that from and after the 15th January, 1841, his prices will be as follows:—

For Transient Boarders per day, $1 50
" " Private " $2 50

Charleston, January, 1841. 34-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has for sale, two JACKS, which he will sell on favorable terms. The older one is about twelve years, and the younger four next Spring. The former is a good foal getter, and both are of good form and action, and much above the common size of Jacks.

JOHN McBRYDE,
Near Centre Church, Robeson County.

Jan. 19, 1841. 33-t15Mh.

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the management of the Subscriber, will commence its Spring Session on the 1st Wednesday in February, and end the last Tuesday in June. Its Fall Session will commence the 1st Wednesday in August, and end the 2d last Tuesday in Dec'r. The change in the commencement of the Fall Session is made to enable the Students to attend the Commencement at Davidson College, the last days of July.

The rates of Tuition (per Session of five months,) are—

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, and the higher branches in English,	10 00

It is enjoined on all to commit to memory the Shorter Catechism. A portion of Scripture is read and explained every morning in School, and the School is opened and closed daily by prayer. Board of wholesome fare, such as Students ought to have, including Washing and Lodging, is afforded at $6 a month, or $30 a Session. No admission for less than half a Session, and payment in advance would be desirable.

H. McLAURIN.

January 15, 1841. 35tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

[BY DECREE IN EQUITY.]

I SHALL expose for sale, at Auction, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the first day of March, 1841, (it being the first Monday in the month,) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

100 acres of Land, (Sand Hills,) Residence of the late Robert C. McMaster, 6 and 12 months credit, interest from the day of sale.

One Lot and Warehouse, on Dick street, one-eighth of an acre, one and two years credit, interest from the day of sale.

255 acres of Land on Puppy Creek and Black Branch. Terms 6 months credit.

Lot on Robeson street, 82 feet 6 inches front.

Lot joining the above, on East side of Robeson street. Terms of the two last named Lots, 6 and 12 months.

☞ Bond with approved security will be required in every instance.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 19, 1841. 33ts

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1840.

Henry B. Jernigan and Samuel Jernigan, Jr., *vs.* Elijah Ratcliff and Nancy his wife, James Everitt and Judith his wife, Champ Terry and Margery his wife, and Mary Jernigan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Everitt and Judith his wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of Sept. A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.

[34] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BARRELS GIN.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, all those Negroes which belonged to the Estate of the late Peter J. Mallett, and to the late concern of C. & P. Mallett.

C. P. MALLETT.

Dec. 1, 1840. 26-tf.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.

October 5, 1840.

Mania a Potu.—The *New Orleans Picayune*, after some thrilling remarks on the awful misery to which men subject themselves by seeking oblivion from care in the artificial exhilaration of spiritous liquors, adds the following dreadful description of a person whom the editor had seen rendered demoniac by excessive intoxication:

"By an accident we yesterday stood, with chilled veins and starting eyes, witnessing a spectacle of this kind. We were in company with a physician at a moment when he was called upon to administer relief to the victim. In a corner of the room we found the tortured wretch, crouching and peeping fearfully through the rungs of a chair, at a swarm of flying snakes which he said were darting through the room in all directions. Bloated terror was in his countenance. He sprang from the corner, and flew from one position to another in agonizing alarm. Devils were pursuing him—behind, before, above and below, and all around him, objects of terror and danger appeared, and instruments of death menaced him on every hand. His eyes seemed starting from their sockets. His exclamations were so full of misery that the heart ached to hear them. Then, again, his fit assumed another form, and he ran about the room, jumping over chairs, and calling to us to see him walk upon the ceiling. Then he raved for liquor, screamed aloud, cursed the world and his own existence, demanded brandy with wild and furious gesticulations, and again sunk into grief and tears, complaining that all the world was leagued against him, and even devils were employed to persecute him. Suddenly he fell into a sort of waking trance. He was lifted on the bed, and there he lay grasping at the air, with such horrible contortions of countenance as made our flesh creep upon our bones. The unfortunate wretch has recovered, as our friend, the physician, declared danger to be past when we left him; but who may form a conception of his anguish endured during that horrid paroxysm? Years of the severest trials and misfortunes should be considered luxurious ease in comparison with one hour of such frightful torment of soul and body. If the condition of eternally condemned spirits may be revealed to mortal comprehension, surely the miserable victims of this malady experience some foretaste of the sinner's doom."

There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin, "Nothing is cheap which you do not want."—Yet how perfectly insane many people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought that cast off door plate?" asked the husband of one of these notable bargainers. "Dear me," replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need; *who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door plate?*"

Do the People Call?"—We have heard a good anecdote told of the elder Gov. Fenner, of Rhode Island, which is put in print for the benefit of youthful politicians with aspiring notions. There lived in Rhode Island many years ago, when Federalist and Republican were the distinctive party appellations, a man by the name of Hoxie. He belonged to the Republican party, and was extremely troublesome in the way of thrusting forward his claims to office. At one time he was very anxious to be nominated on the Republican ticket as Lieutenant Governor. The party were equally as anxious that he should not be. It was not, however, so easy a matter to get rid of him, as he possessed considerable influence, although rather a weak, ignorant man. It was finally determined that Governor Fenner, he being the head of the Republican party, should undertake his management. Fenner accordingly repaired to his house, entered into a conversation, and found the gentleman as fully resolved as ever on running for the Lieutenant Governorship, in obedience to what he said was "the call of the people." After arguing the point a while, Fenner went to a window, opened it, and with his hand behind his ear as if to catch a sound, leaned out in a listening attitude. After standing thus a moment he turned and said to H., "Friend Hoxie, *I can't hear the people call.*" He then went to the door, opened that, and with the same seeming anxiety to catch the popular voice, declared positively, "*he could not hear the people call!*" Friend Hoxie put a curb on his Vice-Gubernatorial ambition.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The following exquisite specimen of delicacy and modesty is a genuine extract from a speech of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, actually delivered in the Senate of the United States a few days ago, and published in the Globe of Saturday evening:

"Mr. President, you may recollect the part which it fell upon ME to sustain, during the veto, the panic, and the expunging session;—and how I was accustomed to answer on the spot ALL the speakers of the Opposition, replying not only to their speeches generally, but to their arguments in detail. MY friends were often *surprised* at the promptitude and fullness of these replies. They have often expressed ASTONISHMENT at it; and now, sir, I can tell you how it happened. I kept MY eye upon the *gentleman!* I kept it upon the bank press, &c. &c. I shall still keep my eye upon the fugleman. This is what I have already done, and with good effect!"

The honorable Senator has found a *fugleman.* What has become of his *trumpeter?*

Alex. Gazette.

An Incident.—When General Harrison was in Pittsburgh the ladies of that city, to the number of *three thousand*, collected in one body that he might pay his respects to them. In the course of a short address which he made to them, he said he should by rights have had a Pittsburgh wife, for that in 1794, he was on duty as a Lieutenant at that then wilderness station, and exchanged locks of hair with a lady there resident. No sooner said, than lo! the lady herself stepped from the crowd, and smilingly saluted him.

Wilmington Chronicle.

A case in which a husband was sued for articles furnished his wife, after she had quitted "his bed and board," was tried in New York on Wednesday last. Judge Inglis charged the jury that if a wife leave her husband of her own free will, he is not even liable for her necessaries. But if he drive her out he is in effect giving her a bill of credit upon the world, and she binds him by all the necessary contracts she makes—The jury returned a verdict for the defendant—the husband.

Life Preserving Trunk.—An ingenious mechanic at Lancaster, Pa., named Getz, has invented a life-preserving trunk, which must prove extremely useful in more ways than one. It is so designed that every article, whether of clothing, papers, or money secured in it, can never be damaged by water, should it be emerged for a month in the deepest depths of the ocean; besides this, the one which has been exhibited possesses the wonderful facility of preserving the life of any one who attaches himself to it, as it is so buoyant that 250 pounds dead weight will not sink it.

Importance of Advertising.—The Newburyport Herald says:—"We have known within a few months, two instances in our own town, where individuals who have disposed of property, would have saved over three hundred dollars each for having paid one dollar for an advertisement."

An Old Couple.—An interesting marriage ceremony took place recently in Pekin, Illinois, uniting in holy bands *Stephen Mason* and *Hannah Mason.* The ardent Stephen is *seventy-three* years of age, and Hannah is blushing *sixty-seven!* The lovely pair had been previously married at an early day, lived together forty years, raised and have now living thirteen children. Seven years ago they separated, were legally divorced, and became *free-Masons.* They are now re-united, with a full intent, we hope, of raising thirteen more *Masons.*

☞ Doctor Johnson once dined with a Scotch lady who had a hotch-potch for dinner.

"Is it good, Doctor?" asked the hostess.

"Yes!" said the Doctor sharply, "it is good for hogs, madam!"

"Then pray," said the lady, "let me help you to a little more of it."

Carolina Ink.—Cheap way of procuring it. An English editor, with much gravity, says that the way they procure black writing ink in South Carolina is by whipping the negroes until they cry and then catching the tears!—*Picayune.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"FAIR PLAY'S A JEWEL."

Several of the Administration Journals in this State, have endeavored to make political capital out of the fact, that the late Whig Legislature gave to Mr. Badger a fee of $2,500 for legal services rendered, and returned to Gov. Swain a fee of $500, which had once been paid him, but which the Governor, with rare delicacy, refused to retain, after his election as Chief Magistrate, because he was uncertain how the suit would terminate. It has been boldly charged, that no equivalent was rendered by these gentlemen for the moneys paid them—that the amount which the State had at stake did not justify such enormous compensation—and, in short, that the whole affair was intended, under the pretence of paying for legal services, as a sort of *douceur* (particularly in Mr. Badger's case) for efforts in the political field. The Editor of the "Fayetteville Observer," in an article which we published recently, conclusively exposed the meanness and folly of these insinuations. The Editor of that paper, however, having no convenient access to the public archives, had to rely on well-authenticated statements, unsupported by documentary evidence, to rebut the malicious allegations referred to. Perceiving that the Van Buren papers are still harping upon this matter, we have thought it of sufficient importance to look into it, for the purpose of showing from the *Record*, the grounds on which the Legislature acted. If any one can read these papers, without arriving at the conclusion, that the fee paid to Mr. Badger, was, under the circumstances of the case, a reasonable one, he must have a very vague idea of what constitutes common justice. We recollect being in the House, when the matter was discussed, and hearing the remark attributed to a member, noted for his *microscopic* vision in all matters of public expenditure, that $10,000 would be only a fair compensation to Mr. Badger for the services rendered!—Let the reader, however, judge for himself.

The subjoined communication was transmitted to the Legislature by his Excellency, Gov. Dudley:

RALEIGH, 1st December, 1840.

Sir: In January, 1830, I was retained by his Excellency, Gov. Owen, as one of the Counsel for the State, to prosecute and defend all suits growing out of certain large grants, originally made to Cathcart and Stedman and Holdeman and Esselman, for lands lying in the Western parts of the State. These claims involved property of very great value, and affected a large number of citizens whose titles the State felt bound to guaranty. As the litigation is now at an end, it is proper that distinct information should be given to your Excellency, of the nature of the determination.

In discharge of that duty, I have now the honor to submit the following Report:—

The general question involved in each of the suits instituted by the claimants under these grants, arose upon the Indian boundary, declared by the treaty of Holston, made the 2d July, 1791. By the fourth Article of that Treaty, the next description of boundary after reaching the North Carolina line, was declared in these words: "Thence North, to a point from which a line is to be extended to the River Clinch, that shall pass the Holston at the ridge which divides the waters running into Little River, from those running into the Tennessee;" and the same article provided, that, "in order to preclude, forever, all disputes relative to the said boundary, the same should be ascertained and marked plainly;" in a mode specified in that article.

The Treaty concluded at Philadelphia on the 26th of June, 1794, reciting that the Treaty of Holston had "not been carried into execution by reason of some misunderstanding which had arisen;" stipulated by its second article, that the boundaries mentioned in the Holston Treaty should be actually run and marked whenever the Cherokee nation should have ninety days notice of the time and place at which the Commissioners of the United States intended to commence their operations.

The Treaty of Tellico, made the 2d of October, in the year 1798, *recites*, that the boundary, declared by the Treaty of Holston, had not been regularly ascertained and marked as directed by that Treaty, and the Treaty of Philadelphia; until the latter part of the year 1798; at which time they had been lawfully run and marked; and declares that the lines and boundaries stipulated and marked by the existing treaty should be and remain the same where not altered by that treaty. In the fourth Article, new boundaries are established between the Cherokee nation and the United States; one of the calls of which is for "Hawkins' line;" and, "thence along the said line to the Great Iron Mountain."

In point of fact, the boundary lines of the Treaty of Holston, had never been wholly ascertained by actual demarcation. In the year 1797, Messrs. Jas. Winchester, Benjamin Hawkins, and Andrew Pickens, were appointed by the President, Commissioners to ascertain and mark the lines described by the Treaty of Holston, and commenced the discharge of that duty in the fall of that year. As there were many lines to run, and these lines of great length, the Commissioners seem to have distributed the general duty among themselves, each taking a several part, and proceeding singly to perform it. The line of the Treaty of Holston, the description of which has been above quoted, Mr. Pickens ran from the North Carolina boundary towards the River Clinch. He extended the line North from the State boundary about quarter of a mile and then ran North 76° West, supposing that course would reach Holston at the ridge designated by the Treaty. After crossing Little River, French Broad and Ben Davidson Rivers, besides sundry water courses of Big Pigeon, and marking the line as he advanced, the Commissioner reached Scott's Creek (called by the Indians, Currahee Creek) one mile beyond which he caused to be marked a Chesnut on the side of a mountain. It was now late in November, the weather was wet and cold, the ridge of mountains appeared impassable, and it was agreed on the part of the U. States and the Indians to suspend the running of the line at this point. Meantime, Hawkins ran the reverse of the line from the Clinch River by Holston, and thence to the Smoky or Great Iron Mountain. The course on which he run, was Pickens line reversed, and it was supposed by the Commissioners that the lines run by them, if continued, would meet and form one straight line. The Points at which the actual running had been suspended were many miles asunder, and the intervening space filled with ridges of mountains, high, broken and precipitous. It was, however, afterwards conclusively ascertained by a very respectable and intelligent man, Joseph Henry, Esq. who was employed by the Governor to make an actual survey of the country, that these lines extended would not meet, but were parallels, and would pass each other at a distance of several miles; that Pickens' line would not reach the Holston at all, but would strike the Tennessee below the mouth of the Holston. This survey, however, was not made until after the trial of one of the causes in the Circuit Court, and the removal of it into the Supreme Court by writ of error. On the trial, the counsel for the State insisted on the line of Pickens as conclusive, having been run under the authority of the parties to the Treaty, and all the lines having been recognized as lawfully ascertained by the Treaty of Tellico. For the Plaintiffs it was contended that the line of Pickens was wrong in fact; that the recognition of it by the Treaty of Tellico being subsequent to the entry and grant to the lessors of the plaintiff, could not so establish the line as to conclude them, and so in effect to divest the right which passed by the grant; and that the true line of the treaty of Holston would leave the Plaintiff's lands within the country ceded by the Indians, and therefore subject to entry. It was further contended by the plaintiff's counsel, that before 1795, all prohibitions against entering Indian lands had been repealed. That the right of the Indians was a mere right of occupancy, and the whole legal title (subject to that right) being in the State, that the grants to the lessors of the plaintiff founded on entries in 1795, were valid, even if the lands entered were within the Indian boundary.—Other matters were discussed, but these only need be stated to a clear and correct understanding of the decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States. The record in that Court having been amended so as to show the result of Mr. Henry's survey, the Judges at the last term held these points:

First. That the prohibitions against entering Indian lands had not been repealed, but were in full force, and by consequence that the plaintiff's grant, if for lands within the Indian boundary, was void.

Secondly. That the parties to the treaty were competent to determine any dispute respecting its limits, and that against such an exercise of their power neither the rights of a State or of an individual can be interposed.

Thirdly. That by the Treaty of Tellico, the United States and the Cherokees, (the parties to the Treaty of Holston,) had recognised the line of Hawkins as the line of that Treaty, and thus given it effect and validity—and hence,

Fourthly. That the true boundary of the Treaty of Holston was Hawkins' line extended from the Smokey or Great Iron Mountain until it should intersect a line North from the intersection of the South Carolina Indian boundary line with the North Carolina boundary, that is, the North line of Pickens extended.

It having been admitted by the parties that if this were the true boundary of the Holston Treaty, all the lands of the lessors of the plaintiff lay within the Indian boundary, the necessary consequence was a decision in the Supreme Court against the validity of the plaintiff's title.

At the last term of the Circuit Court in this City, the other suits depending at the instance of the plaintiff's for Cherokee lands were disposed of under the authority of this decision in favor of the defendants who hold under the State.

I will add that the North line run by Pickens only a quarter of a mile, must be continued about six miles in order to intersect with Hawkins' line extended, and the whole tract of country, six miles in width, between the two lines is by the decision placed within the Indian boundary as declared by the Treaty of Holston. The controversy, therefore, as will at once be perceived by those acquainted with the country, has been settled by the judgment of the Supreme Court, and in a manner most favorable to the State, and that the claimants under her of Cherokee lands have a clear and indisputable title. I have thought it not amiss to present this short and I hope clear statement of what points have been ruled by the Supreme Court, as well as to announce the decision of the causes, in order that a full security may be felt by purchasers under the State, that they may understand the ground on which this security rests, and may never be seduced or alarmed into a compromise of rights which are free of difficulty.

Your Excellency will perceive, by adverting to Gov. Owen's Letter Book, that a part of the agreement between the Governor and myself, was, that in case of a successful defence or prosecution for the State, I should receive such compensation in addition to the retainer then paid me, as the General Assembly should think it proper and just to allow. As I was employed by the Executive, I have not felt myself at liberty to address myself to the Legislature, but I beg your Excellency to transmit this report to that body, and thus enable me, through your agency, at once to submit to them a distinct notice of the result of the legal controversy, and to ask a proper adjustment of my compensation.

With sentiments of high regard, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient serv't,

GEO. E. BADGER.

To his Excellency, GOVERNOR DUDLEY.

This communication was referred to a Select Joint Committee, of which Mr. Waddell, of Orange, was Chairman, through whom the subjoined Report was made, which was subsequently adopted, we believe, with great unanimity:

The Committee to whom were referred the Message of the Governor transmitting a Report from the Hon. George E. Badger, in relation to the suits recently pending in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States, having considered the subject, respectfully REPORT:

That it appears to your Committee that in the year 1828, Latimore and other citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, instituted actions of ejectment in the Circuit Court of the U. S. for North Carolina District, against sixty-five citizens of the County of Haywood, occupying separate portions of three 50,000 acre tracts of Land, which had been granted by the State to Cathcart and Stedman in 1795. The Defendants claimed title under the Treaties of 1817 and 1819, between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, by which the lands became the property of the State, and under purchases made from the State, at the Public Sales of Cherokee Lands in 1820, and subsequent years.

In 1829, Holdeman and Esseleman instituted suits in the same Court against nearly fifty individuals, settled on a tract of two hundred thousand acres, including almost the entire valley of the Tennessee River, in the county of Macon.

The Legislature at the Session of 1828, adopted a Resolution, directing the Governor to employ Counsel to defend the suits which had been then instituted, and in 1829, a Resolution directing the employment of Counsel to defend the suits which had been commenced by Holdiman and Esseleman, and to institute proceedings in the Courts of the State, to vacate the grant to the latter claimants, together with the three patents before mentioned, to Cathcart and Stedman.

His Excellency Gov. Owen, in obedience to these Resolutions, engaged the services of Mr. Badger and of the Hon. David L. Swain, to each of whom he paid a retaining fee of five hundred dollars, to defend the suits brought by Latimer and others, and an additional fee of five hundred dollars, to defend the suits brought by Holdeman and Esselman, and to institute proceedings to vacate all the patents. The Governor stipulated, in addition to the retainer then paid, that in case of a successful defence of the suits in the Courts of the United States, or a successful prosecution of those required to be instituted in the name of the State, in the Courts of the State, that the Counsel should receive such further compensation as the General Assembly should think it proper and just to allow.

Two great questions arose in the cases instituted in the Courts of the United States: 1. Whether the Acts of Assembly prohibiting the entry of Cherokee lands, were in force in the year 1795; and 2. Whether these lands were at that time within the boundaries of the Cherokee Indians.

Many questions arose under the cases instituted by the State, in the Supreme Court of this State, to which it is unnecessary to refer, a successful defence having been made, to the suits in the Federal Courts.

The interest of the State is believed to have been involved in these questions, to an amount not less than half a million of dollars. The services of the Counsel employed, extended through a period of twelve years, and were rendered in the Superior Court of Haywood, and the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States.

The difficulty of the questions may be inferred from the circumstance, that the trial in the Circuit Court occupied the Court for six days, that the case was then transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that there, after full argument, it was held under advisement for twelve months, and though the final decision was in favor of the State, three dissenting opinions were delivered, no one of which accorded with any other.

With respect to the character of the services rendered by Mr. Badger, it is unnecessary to speak. His argument before the Circuit Court for this District, is well known to have elicited from the late Chief Justice, a compliment, that the loftiest intellect might envy, and of which our whole community is justly proud.

In consideration of these circumstances, the Committee have unanimously adopted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That it is just and proper that the sum of Two thousand five hundred dollars be paid to the Hon. George E. Badger, as the additional sum contemplated in the original engagement entered into with him, by the Governor of this State.

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars, returned to the Public Treasurer by the Hon. David L. Swain, under the agreement with the Governor before mentioned, be refunded to him, with interest from the date of said return.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Though the Editors of this paper, having the pleasure of some personal knowledge of the character and qualifications of the gentleman upon whom it is proposed to confer the office of Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Harrison, did not need the information which the subjoined communication contains to justify their hearty approbation of the appointment, they are yet much obliged to the respected writer of it for the means which it affords of making Mr. Badger better known to their readers.

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: The question has been frequently asked here, within the last few days, who is GEORGE E. BADGER, the gentleman proposed for the office of Secretary of the Navy! He is a native of Newbern, in North Carolina. His father died poor when he was a small boy. He possessed fine talents, and his friends aided him in acquiring an education. He obtained a license to practise the law before he was 21 years old. His vigorous and discriminative intellect immediately gave him a high rank in the community. He was, at an early age, elected a Member of the Legislature of North Carolina, but his limited circumstances compelled him at once to abandon politics, because he was poor, and had a widowed mother and two sisters to support. He devoted himself to the profession of the law, and acquired a large and lucrative practice. The Legislature, when he was yet a very young man, elected him a Judge, and he discharged his duties on the bench with great ability and impartiality, giving entire satisfaction to the profession and the people. A sense of duty to himself, his mother and sisters, required that he should not remain on the bench at a small salary when his splendid talents and extensive acquirements would command the most lucrative practice. He resigned his seat on the bench, and returned to his practice at the bar. Mr. Badger is justly regarded as one of the very ablest lawyers in the United States. He rarely ever speaks longer than one hour on any subject, and in that space of time he will do ample justice to his client, and often demolish a three days' speech of his adversary. When that accomplished scholar and profound jurist, Wm. Gaston, was at the bar, Mr. Badger, though a much younger man, was his formidable rival. If I had a cause in any court in the United States, I would as soon employ George E. Badger as any lawyer in America. During the last war, when the British invaded the eastern shore of North Carolina, Governor Hawkins, with a large number of volunteer militia, marched quickly to the defence of the seaboard. In that expedition, George E. Badger, then about 19 years old, volunteered, was appointed by Major General Jones one of his aids, and remained in the public service until the enemy retreated, took water, and sailed from North Carolina.

Mr. Badger was an active and ardent supporter of General Jackson for the Presidency; he was, indeed, the leader of the Jackson party of North Carolina, and wrote the address containing their political creed prior to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. The same party in North Carolina, generally, nominated him as a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to be Attorney General in President Jackson's Cabinet. So, also, the Whig members of the last Legislature of North Carolina (whose active associate he has been for several years) unanimously nominated and recommended Mr. Badger as eminently qualified to make an able Attorney General in President Harrison's Administration.

In the forbgoing, it is not designed to represent Mr. Badger as a mere lawyer. There is no region of thought to which his mind has been directed, in which he has not exhibited the highest and most commanding powers of intellect. If he shall accept the appointment tendered to him, I have not the slightest doubt, nor need his friends entertain the least misgiving, that he will take the most masterly, commanding, and statesmanlike views of all the interests of the Navy, and, as far as one man can do it, elevate it to that position that our rapidly increasing resources, extending commerce, and the present state of the world may require.

While he will bring these large and comprehensive views to the subject with a rare capacity for business, he can also descend to the most exact precision in the minutest detail. He unites, in short, every qualification for the station he is called to. He is now in the meridian and full vigor of life, and no man living enjoys a purer and more spotless reputation for probity and honor.

A REPUBLICAN OF N. CAROLINA.

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.*]

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

General Harrison's Cabinet, completed yesterday by the appointment of George E. Badger, Esq. of North Carolina, to the head of the Navy Department, gives general satisfaction. There were in several quarters preferences for other eminent Southern gentlemen to fill that place; but other considerations prevailed—such as the importance of maintaining the Whig strength in the Senate full and efficient, and of avoiding all hazard of commencing the new Administration with a minority of the Executive's constitutional advisers only in its favor. There was besides a strong desire to compliment the good *Old North State*. She is the Whig Flag Ship of the South. Few of her public men have ever been advanced to high posts under the General Government; and the appointment of the last that was a member of the National Administration (Mr. Branch,) conferred no great honor upon his State, his party, or the Government. North Carolina is rich in patriots and statesmen; and in Mr. Badger she has presented one who can scarcely be overtopped in any quarter of the Union.

Gen. Harrison is not personally acquainted with this gentleman; but he knew him well by reputation; and was urged by recommendations of the greatest possible weight. His choice I have not a doubt, will be, ere long, gloried in by the whole country.

Mr. Badger has never filled any office under the General Government; nor has he ever been in Congress. But he has long stood at the head of the Bar in the South, and is known to those who have practised much of late years in the Supreme Court, as unsurpassed in the highest departments of his profession. He possesses a most noble and elevated intellect,—disciplined by the severest exercises of the law,—and enlarged by the expanding effect of general studies, embracing the whole range of philosophy and literature—equally remarkable for quickness, subtlety, and amplitude of mind. As an advocate he stands in the very front rank—and as a political orator, whenever he has appeared on the stage of public discussion, he has displayed powers of eloquence of the highest order to command and direct, as well as to conciliate and persuade. Nor is he less distinguished for the benevolence of his heart, and the integrity of his personal character, than for the soundness and depth of his understanding. With all these faculties finely harmonised, he possesses a mild and amiable disposition,—frank and polished manners—a reputation for conduct in private or public without a spot or a blemish; and to add to his claims upon the confidence and respect of his country, he is a professor of religion, sincere, devout and unaffected.

D.

Mississippi.—From the seat of Government of this State it gives us pleasure to learn that the declaration of Governor McNutt, officially proclaimed, that that State is neither able nor willing to pay its bonds, issued and sold upon the faith of the State, has been signally rebuked in both branches of the Legislature; whereby the character of the State is redeemed from the unutterable disgrace which the affirmation of such a doctrine by its Legislature would have drawn down upon it.

National Intelligencer.

There was a fist fight at Jefferson City, Mo., on the the 19th ult. The combatants were the mayor of the city and the judge of the circuit court. A constable arrested the combatants and took them before an Alderman, who acquitted the Mayor and fined the judge ten dollars and a half.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore American.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs asked leave to make a report in reference to the burning of the steamboat Caroline, and the imprisonment of McLeod. The report excited much interest, and on the call of several members was ordered to be read.

The report complains of the British Minister at Washington, and of his identifying the terms of rebellion with piracy—of his defence of the right to destroy property attached to our soil—of his acknowledgment that the Caroline was burnt upon our shores under orders from Great Britain—of his remark that it was quite notorious that McLeod had been improperly imprisoned, &c.

The peculiar relationship between the Government and the States was explained for the purpose of showing that the State of New York has peculiar jurisdiction over the matter of the imprisonment of McLeod.

The Committee say that they deem it dangerous for the Executive to interfere in reference to McLeod, and they further say that they would not have discussed an international question at such length if the demand for the release of McLeod had not come from the accredited organ of the British Government in this country. The close of the report discloses in a manner calculated to create some feeling at home, the condition of foreign affairs both at home and abroad. The report, as soon as read, became debateable.

Mr. GRANGER of N. Y. spoke upon the report, and the remark created some feeling in the House, that he considered the Report almost equal to a Declaration of War with Great Britain. As one of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he felt called upon to state that he had dissented from the report. It was agreed to by a bare majority of the Committee. He did not agree with the report for the reason that it discussed matters foreign to the subject referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. One subject only had been referred to that Committee, viz. the Correspondence between the British Minister and the Secretary of State, growing out of the burning of the Caroline and the imprisonment of McLeod. Instead of confining their action to this subject they had reported generally in reference to the affairs at issue between this Government and Great Britain. The effect of the report was such that the Government of Great Britain might at once take issue upon it. It was calculated also to alarm the country, already inflamed, by sending forth a fire brand.

Mr. Granger spoke ably and coolly, expressing the hope that the House would not second the efforts of the committee in an attempt to create a panic.

After Mr. Granger had concluded, a motion was submitted to lay the report on the table and have it printed.

The motion was divided, and the report laid upon the table. The motion to print became debatable—the House, 110 to 77, refusing to print.

Mr. PICKENS replied to Mr. Granger, and with an effort to be severe and witty. The member from New York, he said, had come into the House with a set speech, and had sung to the tune of a popular bagpipe. The same member, he said, not long since had a voice for war, as he thought, but now his courage had oozed out at his fingers ends. In regard to the Report before the House, it was true that it had been adopted by a bare majority of the Committee. Such was the fact, and he stated it with regret, but the authorship was his, solely and unadvisedly, and he was ready to abide by it. He considered it the reverse of a war report, and no more than a manly vindication of American rights, and that the effect would be pacific rather than belligerent.

Mr. GRANGER said in reply to the first remarks of Mr. Pickens, that it was true his voice might not be so dulcet and sonorous as that of the member from South Carolina, and if it was of the bagpipe twang, the reason was that he had not so many pipes to fill as the member who had spoken. I cannot fill my bag with as much wind as he can. [Mr. Pickens out-stentors Stentor in voice, and tears a "passion to tatters" whenever he speaks. There was great laughter in the House at the prompt and happy rejoinder to a not very dignified allusion.]

Mr. Granger was still more pointed in reply to the other allusions of the member. It was true that he clung to life with great tenacity, and regarded it with all the fondness and attachment of one who felt its value; and had he been like the gentleman from South Carolina, "born insensible to fear,"—he might have placed a less value upon life than he did. [The "born insensible to fear," was a remark original with Mr. Pickens, and the allusion to it was very happy, and again excited laughter.] Other matters were spoken of by Mr. Granger, and the discussion continued.

Mr. ADAMS complained of the Report also, and spoke of the fact that there was a divided feeling in the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to the controversy at issue between us and Great Britain.—But one subject had been referred to the Committee, and many had been discussed by it and reported upon to the House. Mr. A. also vindicated the position taken by Mr. Granger, and opposed the remarks of Mr. Pickens. He thought that Mr. P. was in the position of one having two opinions. From the course of argument made by that member upon another Bill (the Revenue Bill) he had been induced to suppose that he was rather an ally of British interests. Whenever the Manufacturing interests were alluded to, or the Cotton interest, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs held to one set of opinions; and when a question sprung up on a different matter, he held a more belligerent opinion in regard to matters of war or peace.

Mr. Adams wished that the Report might be recommitted in order that the Chairman of the Committee might have an opportunity to reconsider his opinions upon the subject. He had no doubt that the gentleman who had drawn it, considered it very pacific, but it would hardly be considered so by Lord Palmerston. The affairs of Great Britain in China, in Africa and the East, in all parts of the world, had been alluded to, and the authorities of Great Britain would not consider such a course of argument as a pacific one. The Report should be recommitted for the purpose of considering all the questions at issue.

The Report was very imperfect, and that we might act wisely we should go forth armed in the panoply of right. Let us not be placed in the wrong, said Mr. A. by the action of the House. The fighting man was not the statesman. The fighting man might very havoc and let slip the dogs of war," and in the spirit of one of our naval heroes he might say "our country—always right—but whether right or wrong, always our country." The statesman could not be governed by such a principle. He must be always right and plant himself upon the platform of eternal justice.

Mr. Adams, in conclusion, begged that the Report would be recommitted and reconsidered. He hoped that the subjects reported would be reconsidered. If it went out as it was, it would burn through the country like sulphur. Again, if we were to go to war with Great Britain we could not go at present. I consider that if a war should come between this country and Great Britain, it would be one of the greatest calamities which could happen. If it should come, it will be a matter of pain and affliction to him, but yet if we should be plunged into war, he had no doubt we should come with honor out of it.

Mr. EVERETT was anxious that the Committee on Foreign Relations should be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that it ought to be left with the New Administration who properly had cognisance of the matter.

The facts connected with the Caroline were briefly and clearly stated, and a moderate and dignified position taken in regard to our international difficulties.

Mr. FILLMORE of N. Y. continued the discussion, and gave his views upon the subject, complaining of the Report, and regretting that one more appropiate to the case of the Caroline, and the imprisonment of McLeod, had not been stated.

Warlike.—As a specimen of the temper prevailing among our Canadian neighbors, we give the following from the Montreal Herald. It relates to the tumultuous proceedings at Lockport, in the affair of McLeod:

"Such behavior as this to British subjects is really carrying the joke too far, and Americans may yet find that forbearance has its proper limit, *when they see their frontier cities in ashes, as they will assuredly do if they continue their mad career.* The American government must, like every other, be amenable to the law of nations, and the time is now about gone by, when the disreputable and dishonest plea will be recognised, that the general government is not liable for the offence committed by individual States.

"The United States at present present a most extraordinary spectacle of a living libel on freedom of speech, of person and of property—a disgrace to human kind."

The Toronto Patriot sounds "a louder yet and yet a louder strain"—as in the words following, to-wit:

"We hear no mention of *Fire, Famine and Slaughter* reigning over their maritime frontier—no supposition of the possibility of the bombardment of New York, Bostop, or Baltimore, by the unrivalled Navy of England assisted by her immense Steam Marine; no glimpse of burning cities and massacred thousands haunt the eyes of the enlightened American. Alas! the retrospection of a few years would have added to his dream the memorial phantoms of a blazing metropolis flinging its red light over the waters of the Potomac, and successive armies, fondly equipped for conquest, hurrying back in dismay and defeat from the free forests of the royal Canadians."

This last allusion can hardly have any reference to Proctor and his Indian allies.

But there are matters of serious moment to be thought of in connection with our present relations with Great Britain. If we admit for a moment the supposition that war is to be the result of our difficulties with that powerful nation, the thought is startling—not from a sense of fear, but from the consciousness of our unprepared condition. Whether there is to be war or not depends upon the will of England. She has her option; and if her views of policy, her spirit of domination, her feelings of rivalry, or desire of aggrandizement, shall, in her estimation, render a war advisable, we see no help for it but that war must come. This is an uncertain sort of dependence for us; for although it seems manifest that the interests of England are all for peace with the United States, yet British eyes may view the subject differently.

The Philadelphia Inquirer refers to various movements on the part of Great Britain lately, and says:

"But there are other movements and indications that deserve notice in connexion with this subject. We allude to the recent treaty between Great Britain and Texas, made, too, in the face of the anti-slavery spirit of Great Britain—but, as is avowed in some of the London journals, with a deeper motive, and the policy having in view at no distant period, serious collision with the great American Republic. We are told, moreover, that some kind of treaty was not long since negotiated between Great Britain and Hayti.

"These circumstances are surely of much importance, and in addition to the facts already enumerated with regard to the improvements in the armaments of war, and the extraordinary facilities and power of war steamers—the latter reducing the distance between the old world and the new within the limits of a fortnight, are calculated to arrest the attention of every intelligent observer, and should, in our view, excite a vigilant and most active spirit of defence on the part of our Government. We repeat, that while we have serious cause of difficulty with Great Britain—cause which in the view of our best informed statesmen, may lead to collision—that power is armed to the teeth, and ready to strike a dreadful blow at a few hours warning, while our own country is as yet in any other condition rather than one of proper preparation. Again, therefore, we adjure those in authority, that while pursuing every honorable mode to avoid war, also to take the necessary means to defend the country, and strike home against her opponents, in the event of such a terrible calamity."

The Late Seizures.—The "Spy in Washington" writes—"Much sensibility is felt here, on account of the reiterated acts of search of American vessels, by British cruisers, on the coast of Africa; these acts being performed under an act of Parliament passed in 1839, which the Duke of Wellington and others protested against at the time, as injurious towards other nations, and especially the United States; we having positively refused, many years ago, to enter into a treaty with Great Britain to do that by reciprocal arrangement, which she now undertakes to do of her own mere notion, without treaty, and with circumstances of wanton aggravation, and totally without justifiable cause, or, so far as appears, reasonable pretext."

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star notices the publication, in the former city, of "Ladkiel's Almanac and Herald of Astrology," edited by Lt. R. J. Morrison of the Royal Navy. He believes in astral influences, and has many followers. He is now, it seems, in high credit, having predicted, before there was any idea that Queen Victoria would marry Prince Albert, the month of her marriage, and the very day of the birth of her first child! He now predicts that on the 5th of December, 1841, the Queen will give birth to another daughter, and adds, "there will be some degree of danger to the infant, or difficult birth." He sometimes alludes to America, and says that in March "the government will do well in *revenue* and friends," (referring, we suppose, to the new issue of treasury notes,) "but that it will be violently opposed by its enemies"—a prediction which any soothsayer might hazard without danger of losing credit among his disciples. We are also to have, according to this astrologer, an epidemic, sudden interruption to trade, and much fraud among monied people, banks, &c. (all of which will probably happen;) but we are glad to her that as early as June next, he foresees, "a return to health and prosperity, and a plentiful cotton harvest."

Lynchburg Virginian.

The Editor.—The editor of the Boston Atlas has recently recovered from several illness, and his convalescence is made more delightful to himself, and, we add, gratifying to his friends, by the knowledge that during his sickness some kind, generous, warm-hearted friends placed in his printing office a new press at the cost of two thousand dollars.

Faithlessness Punished.—$1,200 damages was awarded to a damsel in Crawford county last week from an inconstant swain, who refused to keep his promise of marriage. It was the first case of the kind in that county, but from the way in which the jury opened the strings of his purse, we should not be surprised to hear of a second pretty soon.—*Ledger.*

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

The Stockholders in this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the Office of the Public Treasurer in the City of Raleigh, in the City, pursuant to previous notice, on Monday last. John D. Hawkins, Esq. of Halifax, was appointed Chairman, and C. Little, Esq. of this City, Secretary.

The meeting comprized a considerable majority of the Stock, there being upwards of three thousand eight hundred shares represented. The President of the Company submitted a short Report, exhibiting the business and operations of the Road since the last annual meeting, (being a period of seven months.) which, although not as favorable as could be desired, considering the extremely unpropitious Winter for Rail Road operations, was much so as could reasonably be expected. The amount of Receipts for that period were nearly double the amount of the expenses, which, to say the least, must be a very safe business. Various other documents were presented by the President, showing the cost of construction, the amount of Receipts and Expenditures on the whole line since its commencement, and the amount of the outstanding debt of the Company, &c. &c.

The special object for which the meeting was called however, was to consider the propriety of accepting or rejecting the Act passed at the late session of the Legislature intended for the relief of the Company. After a full and clear exposition of the Act by Mr. Badger, although the terms were admitted by all to be exceedingly hard and severe, the Stockholders determined, by a considerable majority, to accept it, as no other thing now remains to be done, to enable the Company to avail themselves of its benefits, but to give the necessary bonds. As this is the most material part of the whole matter, we hope all those interested in the Road, either as Stockholders, Creditors, Property-holders or otherwise, will come forward with a liberal spirit and aid the Company in sustaining this noble enterprise. Surely, it is the interest of every individual in the community, that the work should be upheld.

We understand a considerable amount has already been pledged by the Stockholders beyond their Stock, and also by liberal-minded gentlemen, who are not Stockholders; but who, rather than see the work go down, are willing to become responsible for specific amounts, in order to ensure the benefits of the Act to the Company, and thus sustain the Road.—*Reg.*

Raleigh Paper Mill Burnt.—We sincerely regret to state that the Paper Mill in this vicinity, belonging to Mr. M. Sater (of Maryland) was burnt to the ground on Thursday, with all its contents, not a dollar's worth being saved.—Mr. S. had on the Mill about $4,000 value in Paper and Rags, so that his entire loss, including Machinery, Engines, &c. cannot be less than $6,000 or $7,000. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by a spark from the bleaching works, the day being very windy. If ever there was a case which appealed strongly to the charitable sympathies of a community, this is one. Mr. S. has invested his all in this property, and is but just begun to reap the fruits of his industry, prize and persevering industry, when in a single moment, his prospects have been blasted, and he has lost every thing but energy of character, and the confidence of his friends—a confidence which we trust will enable him, in some degree, to retrieve his loss, and to commence operations again at no distant day.—*Raleigh Register.*

MR. CLAY AND THE U. S. BANK.—In the course of the debate in the Senate on the Treasury Note Bill, Mr. Wright spoke of the Bank of the United States as Mr. Clay's "own darling institution," to which reply.—

Mr. CLAY said, Where does he get his authority to say that the Bank of the United States, or any Bank, I mean the bank at Philadelphia—has ever been my darling of mine?

Mr. WRIGHT. I did not use that expression in any offensive sense. I meant only to say that the Senator had always been in favor of that institution.

Mr. WEBSTER, (across.) Never.

Mr. CLAY. Never; never. I am happy to hear the Senator say that he did not mean his remark as personally offensive. I could not suppose that he did, knowing, as I do, the accustomed courtesy of that Senator in debate. But I ask, when I profess or manifest any friendship whatever for the present Bank of the United States, so called, or the National Bank—to that which was indeed the Bank of the United States—while it existed, I was the friend, and of all the evils under which the country has been groaning, and under which it suffered for an hour, the greatest and the heaviest have been the acts of the last Administration against the institution. But does not the gentleman recollect that when there was an effort some two or three years ago to fix upon the Whigs the responsibility of the Bank of Philadelphia, I cut loose from it as an institution, contending that if we needed a institution of the kind, it ought to be a new Bank, one strictly national in its character? The country knows it; he heard it; the whole country knows it. Never, from that day to this have I ever raised my voice for the present Bank of the United States. On the contrary, I regretted its charter, and condemned its name, as calculated to deceive, and as intended only to disaster and defeat. I regret deeply the event which has lately occurred—not so much, however, for the sake of the managers of the bank, as there has certainly been great mal-administration in its concerns—but most deeply, most profoundly those numerous widows and orphans, and other dependent persons, who must so greatly suffer in consequence of the suspension. As to the bank, I have always protested against it, and I have had no connexion with it for many years. A National bank is a very different thing from a Bank of the United States—properly so called—a bank institution which will operate for the whole nation, and in regard to which Congress of the nation has the power of legislation.

Mississippi.—The Whig State Convention of Mississippi have nominated D. O. Shattuck (formerly of North Carolina,) for Governor of that State, and A. L. Bingham and W. R. Hailey for members of Congress.

Dr. Franklin was a clever and philosophical reasoner, all will acknowledge. We quote one of his observations:

"Printers' accounts, though small, are a certain index of character. Let me look over my books and I will tell you the character of every person whose name is there."

The Globe publishes the last Speech of Dr. Duncan, accompanied by a very complimenting Editorial elogium, winding up with the opinion that the Speech will "add nothing from his reputation." We are heartily of that opinion ourselves. A man cannot materially injured by a little eccentrescence.—*N. Y. Com.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1841.

THE CABINET.—Our North Carolina readers will be rejoiced to learn, that private information from Raleigh leaves no doubt on our mind that Judge Badger has been induced to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Navy, tendered him by General Harrison. It is highly gratifying to us, also, to see that high terms of approbation the appointment is spoken of in nearly all of our exchange papers. Even some of the Van Buren papers approve of it, and the only objection stated by any, is by the Globe, which accuses him of the deadly sin of Federalism.

FEDERALISTS.—The opposition papers are full of their usual slang about Federalism in regard to the members of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet. They assert that all of them are Federalists. Well, this was to have been expected, if the Whig party were, as the Globe has so often sworn, Federalists; for Gen. Harrison was not likely to look out of the ranks of the Whig party for Cabinet Councillors, and so of course, according to these veracious organs, he could choose none but Federalists to fill these offices. But as to all their assertions are untrue. Mr. Webster and Mr. Badger are the only Federalists selected—two out of six—a proportion by no means too great, it may consider either Gen. Jackson's or Mr. Van Buren's example as a justification for Gen. Harrison. Messrs. Ewing, Crittenden, Bell and Granger, are all Federalists.

Mr. Granger is charged with being an abolitionist. He is probably as much so as Woodbury, or Pauldings, or Niles, Members of Van Buren's Cabinet, but no more;—that is, he is not a slave-holder, and he has been an advocate for the right of petition, even on that subject; believing, as he says, that the refusal of that right is an infraction of the provision of the Constitution. Nearly all Northern men are of the same opinion, though very few of them, we rejoice to say, are abolitionists.

But the following authorized statement of the Richmond Whig gives the lie, emphatically, to this slander:—

"*Mr. Granger.*—The statements in respect to Mr. Granger's Abolitionism, are unqualifiedly false. We will, in a few days, cite ample proof of the fact, and call upon the Enquirer, who has made the charge, to publish them. At present, we shall confine the evidence to what follows: We are authorized by a member of Congress—we had as well say at once by Mr. Botts—to say that Mr. Granger thinks Virginia right, and Gov. Seward wrong, in the pending controversy. It will be conceded, we presume, that no Abolitionist is likely to hold that opinion. We are authorized by another personage of very high and eminent distinction, to say, that when informed that he had, in Richmond, been charged as an Abolitionist, Mr. Granger said Gen. Harrison that he hoped if he ever made such a discovery, he would turn him "neck and heels" out of his Cabinet.

"There never was a viler falsehood and slander, as we shall abundantly show. Gen. Harrison's Immoral will take the most decisive grounds against the Abolitionists, as Gen. Harrison has done for 25 years. None but a fool could suppose that in such a state of things, Gen. Harrison would appoint an Abolitionist to his Cabinet."—*Richmond Whig.*

See also Gen. Harrison's speech at Richmond.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.—So the Mercury has really discovered whom Mr. Badger is, and moreover that he is "a man of decided talent"—"a man of very high intellect, perhaps not surpassed by any in the Cabinet,"—and "immeasurably superior to the competitor to whom he has been preferred" (Preston.) Well! this is a fortunate circumstance, whether for Mr. Badger or the Mercury we do not pretend to decide. And the Mercury says too, that it is "not remembering who he was," was only "prescience"! Yes, whilst Mr. Badger was only a private citizen, eminent as he is for talents and virtue, and dear as his reputation is to North Carolina, the Mercury was utterly ignorant of him. But no sooner has he selected to one of the most honorable stations in the world, than the Mercury breaks out "Why bless your heart, I know him like a book; a great man, the greatest among the great!" The Mercury is not singular in species of sycophancy. John Randolph was once passing through the Rotunda of the Capitol, when a well known ignorant and impudent individual, with a friend on his arm, stepped up and said "Mr. Randolph, allow me to introduce to you my friend Mr. So-and-so." "I have not the honor of an acquaintance with *you*, sir!" replied Mr. Randolph, in his peculiar way, as he passed on.

Our Correspondent in Washington writes us that Mr. Sergeant will undoubtedly be sent as Minister to England, by Gen. Harrison.

The present Congress will cease to exist on Wednesday next the 3d of March. The inauguration of Gen. Harrison will take place on the 4th, and the Senate will meet on the 5th, to receive such nominations of Cabinet & other officers as may be submitted by the President. The terms of 17 Senators expire on the 3d, and so many Whigs have been elected, as to give a decided majority of friends of Harrison. The Session will probably not continue longer than a week.

STRANGE.—Several of our exchange papers contain a paragraph stating that the Hon. Bedford Brown of North Carolina, has been appointed by the Governor of Missouri, to run the Northern Boundary Line of that State. Is this fact, or is it a quiz! For our part, we are inclined to believe that some wag has started the story, from the fact that *Salt River* runs across the aforesaid Boundary Line, and from the presumption that Mr. Brown is already high up towards the head waters of that celebrated stream.

The anniversary of Washington's Birth-day was observed in this town by the Independent Company, Major McLEAN, which, after the customary parade, fired a Federal Salute in honor of the day. This mark of respect for the memory of the Father of his Country is peculiarly proper from a military company which can boast of being a cotemporary of that great man.

We are requested by the Proprietors of the Stage Line to Warsaw, to tender a free passage through their line to any citizens of Fayetteville who may be desirous to go to the Inauguration.

VIRGINIA.—The Senate of Virginia, after having twice rejected resolutions of the lower House to go into an election, at this Session, of Senator in place of Mr. Roane, whose term will expire on the 4th of March, has been at last driven by public opinion to agree to fill the vacancy. The election is to take place on Wednesday next, the 3d. This secures the election of a Whig. Messrs. Stanard, Preston, Gilmer, and others, are spoken of.

MODEST.—Postmaster General Niles, it is said, has written home to Connecticut, that "he will not under any circumstances, remain in the Post Office Department, under General Harrison." Perhaps he had better have waited till he was asked.

PEACE OR WAR.—The public mind has been anxiously excited within a few days, by an addition to the causes of unkind feeling previously existing between England and the United States. The disputes respecting the North Eastern Boundary, and the "Caroline" affair, were of too grave a nature to admit of the mingling of other ingredients in the cup of discord, without giving rise to serious fears for the result. But in the face of these, Mr. Pickens, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has made a Report to the House of Representatives, of so objectionable a temper as to be characterized as little less than a Declaration of War against Great Britain. It is founded upon the affair of the Caroline, and arrest of McLeod, but, not satisfied with the discussion of that question, (which is done in a spirit of manly and patriotic vindication of the rights and duties of the U. States, worthy of all praise,) it goes on to array England on various other subjects, and finally charges her with unbounded ambition, and enumerates her various conquests and vast military preparation. After doing this, in a temper highly exceptionable, especially in a formal Report from the principal Committee of Congress, the Report concludes as follows:—

Avarice and ambition are the ruling passions of modern times, and it is vain to shut our eyes to the state of things around us. It remains to be seen what effect steam power is to have upon changing and modifying the whole art of defence and war. It may be a great engine for again levelling mankind, and reducing every thing to a contest of mere physical force. In that event it might be difficult to conjecture what system of *national defence will stand the test* of time and experience.

We have a deep stake in peace, and fondly hope the repose of the world will not be disturbed. We have certainly not the least desire for any rupture. Firmness, and a wise preparation, will long preserve us from such a catastrophe. But while no temptation should ever prompt us to do injustice on the one hand, so no consideration, on the other hand, should ever induce us to submit to permanent wrong from any Power on earth, no matter what the consequences may be.

Your committee would conclude by expressing a firm belief that all our points of difficulty may be honorably and amicably adjusted, and that harmony may long be preserved by both Governments pursuing a liberal and generous policy, congenial to the interests and feelings of both People, and compatible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened age.

We refer the reader to an abstract of a debate which sprung up on the presentation of the Report.

We think we may safely say, that the feeling of ninety-nine hundredths of the people is against War, if it can be avoided without dishonor; and they are equally opposed to the braggadocio tone of defiance with which it is the habit of some persons to speak of England,—unless indeed negotiation had failed, and war was inevitable. There is scarcely an interest in the country, nay in either country, if in the whole civilized world, that would not be a sufferer from a war between two such nations. The Southern States would be the severest sufferers, for the value of their staples would be destroyed, and possibly fanaticism in Europe might effect to some extent what fanaticism here has failed to accomplish. It is especially surprizing, therefore, that a Southern member should be found fanning the smouldering fire into a flame; and persons have been so uncharitable as to attribute his Report to a desire to embarrass the coming administration; to leave a war, or at least a most delicate and difficult negotiation, in addition to the host of other evils, as a legacy to Gen. Harrison.

It is clear that great caution, moderation, and forbearance will be necessary to keep down the hostile spirit which evidently exists on the northern frontier, and which has instinctively risen in some measure into the governments of the countries. Let us hope that the good sense of the people of both nations will be brought to bear upon their rulers, in prevention of the calamity of War.

JUDGE BADGER AND THE FEE.—Our readers will recollect that we had occasion recently to expose the gross injustice of certain imputations upon the late Legislature and upon Judge Badger, made by the North Carolinian, and professedly founded upon the resolution to pay Judge B. $2500 for the successful defence of certain Land suits to which the State was a party. In doing so, we had no access to official records, nor indeed any other source of information than our recollection of the circumstances as they had transpired. The Raleigh Register, however, deserves the thanks of the public for having procured Judge Badger's communication to the late Governor, stating clearly and concisely the points in dispute, and the decision arrived at; as well as the Report of a Committee of the Legislature on the subject. To these we refer the reader, as not only exceedingly interesting in themselves, but as showing that the only error we committed, was in not placing in a sufficiently strong light, the laborious and long continued professional services rendered by Judge Badger.

The Carolinian, which originally stirred this matter, instead of doing Mr. Badger the justice to give the whole statement from the Register, has copied a few lines only, and then pretends that the whole supports the ground originally taken by the Carolinian!—a pretence which we utterly deny. It would have looked like a show of justice and of professional courtesy, if the Lawyer Editor of that paper had allowed its readers to judge for themselves by publishing the whole. We hope that he will yet do so.

HUMBUG.—The Van Buren papers are making a noise about an act of the Legislature authorizing the Governor to appoint an Agent to collect the bonds for Cherokee Lands. The act restricts the compensation of the Agent, (who will of necessity be a Lawyer,) to 3 per cent. on his collections. Now every one knows that the regular charge of a Lawyer for collecting money is 5 per cent. So that if an Agent can be had for 3 per cent. the law complained of will effect a saving of 2 per cent. to the State.—But the law in question imposes other duties on the Agent, and requires him to give bond and security in the sum of $100,000. A man who has to give such a bond, and take the responsibility of the collection and transmission of money from so remote a point, is but poorly paid, we think, at 3 per cent. It is just one-half the rate paid by this county to its collecting officers.

FROM FLORIDA.—The prospects of bringing the war to a close are still bright. A party of Indians, 72 in number, came in at Tampa in a body; and there were from 375 to 400 at that place, waiting to be shipped to Arkansas; 200 of whom were to sail on the 1st inst.

The February Number of the Southern Literary Messenger is at hand. The leading article, (the only one we have had time to examine,) is a very interesting account of the Island of Cyprus, by Gov. Cass, the American Minister to France. Besides this, there is the usual variety of poetical and prose articles—and, what is very important to the worthy Editor, the longest list of payments by subscribers we have yet seen.

26th CONGRESS—2d Session.

In the Senate, the Pension Appropriation Bill, with the amendment appropriating $100,000 to bring the Florida war to a close, by paying off such Indians as may come in, has passed, and is a law.

Mr. Nicholas, from the Committee on Military Affairs, has reported unfavorably on the petition of sundry mechanics engaged in the construction of the U. S. Arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia, took his seat in the Senate, for the first time this Session, on the 16th inst., just two weeks before the close of the Session.

The Bankrupt Bill was further debated on several days of last week, without a decision of any question.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Nicholson, the new Van Buren Senator, delivered a Speech, of which we know nothing more than that "Mr. Calhoun rose to enter his protest against the doctrine broached by Mr. Nicholson in his remarks, that where the General Government and the States came in collision, the States must yield."

Mr. Webster has resigned his seat in the Senate, to take effect from the 22d inst. The Hon. Rufus Choate will undoubtedly be elected to fill his place.

Mr. Williams of Maine presented resolutions of that State instructing him to vote for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, for the establishment of a National Bank, and for a revision of the Tariff. He did not indicate whether he would obey, resign, or disobey.

On Friday, the Senate agreed, 23 to 22, to take up Mr. Clay's resolution in favor of a repeal of the Sub-Treasury Law, and Mr. C. and others spoke briefly, on Saturday, and it was then finally laid on the table, 27 to 25, a strict party vote, and every member present.

Saturday was set apart also for the election of Printers to the Senate for the next Congress. Of course Blair & Rives were re-elected, the vote being for Blair & Rives 26, for F. P. Blair 1—The Whig members, contending that this Congress ought not to elect Printers for the next, refused to vote, and it is said the next Senate will set aside the election.

In the House, Mr. Stanly endeavored to introduce a bill to provide for paying to the States the 4th instalment under the Deposite Act, as soon as the means should be available, and to relinquish all claim upon the States to refund the money. Leave was refused, 83 to 66. [Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Doherty, Montgomery, Stanly, and Williams, voted for the leave; and Messrs. Bynum, Conner, Fisher, Hawkins, and McKay, against it.]

The General appropriation Bill has occupied much of the week in the House. A motion by Mr. Green of Ken., to strike out the entire appropriations for the Branch Mints, led to a long debate, in which the amendment was opposed by Messrs. Graham, Conner, and Williams, of this State, among others, and supported by Mr. Stanly and others. The motion was rejected 73 to 53. The bill is still under consideration, and various propositions to amend have been settled.

Mr. Fillmore of N. Y. in reference to aspect of affairs between England and the U. States, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the necessary appropriations for fortifications, naval armaments, and other necessary preparations to place the country in a proper state of defence.

On Friday, a very personal debate took place between Mr. Stanly of this State, and Messrs. Campbell, Holmes and Dickens of S. C. Mr Stanly had attacked South Carolina, (how is not stated, but he could not well go amiss,) and Mr. Holmes commenced a reply, when Mr. Campbell advised him not to notice the remarks of Mr. S., but to adopt his course, viz: to treat the member, whenever he spoke against that State, with silent contempt. However puissant the member from N. C. might deem himself, he would assure him that his arm was too short to reach South Carolina.

Mr. Stanly said the gentleman's colleague then would only treat his (Mr. S.'s) remarks with the same contempt which Mr. S. had long felt and had shown for the gentleman from South Carolina himself. [Mr. Campbell.] My arms, said Mr. S., are short as they are, are long enough to meet that gentleman in argument on this floor, or elsewhere, if it become necessary. Let the gentleman try it—let him try it.

At a subsequent period of the day, Mr. Pickens took up the cudgels, and said, that he, Mr. P. would have to exercise proper caution, or he would have the misfortune to draw down upon himself the anger of that vindictive gentleman. And for fear of falling under that gentleman's puny arm, he would refrain from saying what he intended. Alluding to the attack of Mr. Stanly on the resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, Mr. P. intimated that the member had shot his dreaded arrows at South Carolina with about as much effect as the savage who let fly his arrows at the sun. The member had brandished his battle-axe like Richard, and strode over the whole country, dealing vengeance around. The course of the member forcibly reminded him of the nursery rhyme:

"Who shot cock robin?
I, said the *sparrow*,
With *my* bow and arrow,
I shot cock robin."

Mr. Stanly replied, and in the course of his remarks, expressed his conviction that his "pigmy arms" was strong enough to kill a dozen such cock robins as Mr. Pickens.

Subsequently, Mr. Pickens, (at the suggestion of Mr. Evans, who was in the chair at the time of the altercation,) disclaimed any personal offence to Mr. Stanly, but "had no hesitation in saying that his ridicule was intended to apply to the arguments of the gentleman." Whereupon, Mr. Stanly, being appealed to, said "he was willing to take the remarks as they were intended, and wished his language in reply to be understood in like manner."

A very tart debate took place also between Mr. Wise, Mr. Jenifer, and others, in which Mr. Wise explained his position, declaring that neither Whig nor Loco should read him out of the Whig party. He was a Whig and he intended to remain a Whig; but he would support Whig principles, and if any portion or the whole of the Whig party should abandon those principles, he would not. He was independent, and would not be drilled by any party drill sergeant.

DOUBLE PAY.—In the trial of the case of Gen. Gratiot, official documents were offered to prove that Gen. Jackson had expressly sanctioned payment to Mr. Butler of the salary for two offices at a time, *i. e.* at the rate of $6 000 a year as acting Secretary of War, and of $4 000 a year as Attorney General. Under the orders of Gen. Jackson, his account, at the rate of $10.000 per annum, was paid to him, March 3d, 1837.

ANOTHER "MOON HOAX."—An amusing hoax was played off in New York a few days ago, in the shape of an Extra from a Buffalo newspaper, giving a particular and detailed account of the destruction of the Falls of Niagara! by the crumbling to pieces of the bed of rock over which the waters poured.

THE BANKS.—The Virginia and North Carolina Banks still pay specie, and as there is nothing of panic, and no run, they will doubtless stand their ground.

Exchanges are rather worse in New York. On Philadelphia 5½ per cent. discount. Baltimore 3½ to 4. Virginia and North Carolina 4. South Carolina 3. Georgia 5½ to 7. U. S. Bank notes 15.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The U. S. Gazette contains a statement of the amounts of specie and specie funds paid out by the sixteen Banks of Philadelphia from the 15th Dec. last to the 8th inst. The whole amount is $11,206,053, of which the U. S. Bank paid $6 083,321.

The U. S. Bank has loaned to the State of Pennsylvania, within the past two years and a half, no less a sum than $8,245,000!

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

List of Appointments for the year 1841.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT—HENRY BASS, *Presiding Elder.*

Charleston Station—B. English, J. Sewell, James Stacy, and W. M. Wightman, Editor.
Black Swamp—R. J. Boyd, Martin Eady.
Walterborough—Theophilus Huggins, and one to be supplied.
Barnwell—R. J. Limehouse.
Orangeburg—Allen McCorquodale, A. M. Chrietzburg.
Cypress—H. H. Durant.
Cooper River—A. W. Walker, Stafford P. Taylor.
Beaufort Mission—Thos. E. Ledbetter, Wesley L. Pegues.
Pocotaligo—A. J. Green.
Combahee and Ashepoo—J. R. Coburn, W. H. Fleming.
Pon Pon—Charles Wilson.
South Santee—Hugh C. Ogburn.
North Santee—J. R. Locke.
Cooper River—Abraham Nettles; W. Capers, Corresponding Secretary.

COKESBURY DISTRICT—N. TALLY, *P. E.*

Cokesbury—J. H. Wheeler, A. M. Shippe.
Edgefield—S. W. Kennerly, John Sawait.
Pendleton—Williamson Smyth.
Greenville Station—W. P. Morison.
Circuit—D. Hilliard, S. M. Green.
Yorkville—Samuel Townsend.
Union—P. G. Bowman and J. R. Pickett.
Laurens—Samuel Dunwody.
Newberry—G. W. Moore, Thomas S. Daniel.
Aiken—W. E. Collier.
Saluda—J. H. Linnerman.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT—H. SPAIN, *P. E.*

Columbia Station—Whitehead Smith.
Columbia Circuit—W. C. Patterson.
Winnsborough—D. G. McDaniel, L. W. Barnes.
Lancaster—W. S. Harrison.
Camden Station—W. C. Kirkland.
Santee—J. W. Wellborn, W. S. Haltom.
Darlington Station—To be supplied.
Circuit—L. O'Neale, E. L. King.
Broad River—I. Holmes.
Wateree—W. J. Jackson, J. Nipper.
Pee Dee Mission—W. Kerr.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—H. A. C. WALKER, *P. E.*

Wilmington Station—W. A. Gamewell.
Brunswick—D. Seal, C. H. Pritchard.
Bladen—J. M. Bradly, J. A. Porter.
Fayetteville Station—Charles S. Walker.
Pee Dee—W. A. McSwain.
Black River—L. Scarborough, D. Cox.
Georgetown Station—Samuel Leard.
Waccamaw—S. Jones, F. J. Simmons.
Black River and Pee Dee Mission—Michael Robbins.
Waccamaw Mission—J. A. Minick, J. L. Belin.
Sawpit—P. A. M. Williams.
Cape Fear Mission—J. H. Chandler.

LINCOLNTON DISTRICT—W. CROOK, *P. E.*

Lincolnton—J. B. Authery.
Charlotte Station—Colin Murchison.
Charlotte Circuit—B. Hamilton.
Rutherford—A. B. McGilvary; C. H. Crowell, Supernumerary.
King's Mountain—A. Huckabee.
Morganton—M. A. McKinnon, J. Macmackin.
Spartanburg—S. W. Capers.
Lenoir Circuit— —— McLeod.

CHERAW DISTRICT—D. DERRICK, *P. E.*

Cheraw—A. M. Forster.
Charlotteville—G. R. Tady.
Wadesborough—J. L. Potter, S. W. Daves.
Warsaw—J. Watts.
Centre—S. D. Lacey, A. Richardson.
Montgomery—C. Smyth, N. Byrd.
Rock Fish—J. P. Kelly.
Deep River—W. C. Clark, L. Little.

Next Conference to be holden at Charlotte, 26th January, 1842.

The President Elect.—Gen. Harrison this morning visited the two Houses of Congress, and was received with marked attention in both. The Administration members were foremost in their attention to the distinguished man so soon to be at the head of the Nation. Even Mr. Benton came forward with many others—but not the Ohio Senators.

The Vice President received his old Commander with great cordiality, and the President elect remained sometime in the private room of the Vice President.

Baltimore American, February 12.

Gen. Harrison, it appears, dined with Mr. Van Buren during his short stay at Washington. It is represented as a social, unostentatious dinner party, where the blandishments of social life and the courtesies of gentlemen were most warmly reciprocated.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

GEN. HARRISON AT THE READING-ROOM.

General Harrison, yesterday, visited the Coffee House to exchange salutations with his fellow citizens. He was greeted by a large crowd, but so great was the multitude that it soon became evident that all could not singly be introduced to him and enjoy the pleasure of hearing him converse. It was therefore proposed that he should address the crowd in the street.

He spoke some 20 minutes, with a clear and distinct voice, and in an animated strain, referred to the great cardinal principles of his political creed, and then noticed a few of the numerous charges which had been made against him. He had been called an Abolitionist, he said. In one sense, as he had told his friends in Baltimore, he was an Abolitionist. He was in favor of emancipating the office-holders, and restoring them to the rights of citizenship. He would absolve them from the thraldom under which they have been groaning for years. He would have them to speak and to act up to the dictates of their conscience, as he would have all others. He would break the bandages that bound them, and set them free.—To this extent, and to this extent only, was he an Abolitionist.

Whilst uttering these sentiments, his countenance wore a playful smile, but suddenly it assumed a sterner cast, as with increased energy of manner and voice, he inquired: "But how could a Virginian, who sees in every thing around him, the reminiscences of his youth, be an Abolitionist?—How could a Virginian, born and bred on the lower James River, and in a house noted for some memorable incidents in our revolutionary struggle, be an Abolitionist? How could a Virginian, whose sires received many distinguished tokens of confidence and esteem at the hands of this virtuous old Commonwealth, be an Abolitionist? How could a Virginian be so irreverent to the sacred ashes of his honored ancestors, as to be an Abolitionist? Could such a Virginian be called an Abolitionist by another Virginian, and that other a true-hearted Virginian, and sound to the core? The thing was impossible.

He alluded to the report of Mr. Granger being an Abolitionist. He said he had never been so foolish as to ask him whether he was an Abolitionist or not—knowing, as he did, his public life and history.—But Mr. Granger had come to him the day before he left Washington, and told him than an article in a Richmond paper, which admitted the possibility of his being an Abolitionist, had just fallen under his eye. He (Mr. G.) desired him (Gen. H.) when he got to Richmond to say to the Editors of that paper, that he was not only no Abolitionist, but he should expect Gen. H. to evict him from office should he ever become one.

When the General concluded, he was urged to "go on"—but he begged to be excused, believing he could better promote the wishes of his friends by "going on," this day two weeks, with the principles he had avowed.

The address throughout commanded profound silence, and has elicited commendations, both for its substance and taste, from all who heard it.

Thank You, sir.—The "North Carolinian" styles this paper a *main branch* of the "National Intelligencer." If the Editors had cudgelled there wits for a year, they could not have paid us a compliment, by which we should feel so much flattered.

Raleigh Register.

The Dog population of the United States is estimated at about two millions, and the expense of keeping them at upwards of ten millions of dollars per annum.

The Journal of Commerce contains a letter from its correspondent an Washington, giving the view and calculation of Mr. Woodbury as to the losses sustained by the Government and people through the Bank of the United States, and the State Banks. These, Mr. Woodbury, with his usual acumen in arithmetic, has computed with much mathematical nicety, at *three hundred and sixty-five millions, four hundred and fifty one thousand four hundred and ninety seven dollars*—in the grand aggregate. Of these immense losses, he estimates that the fluctuations in bank currency affecting prices, extravagance of living, sacrifices of property, &c. at *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.* How much of the extravagance, waste, sacrifice and loss, the government and its officers have been guilty of producing, the astute Secretary has not condescended to inform the public or Congress. The report is evidently made up of secretarial fancies, rather than official or substantive facts; and is about as correct as that learned functionary's opinion, that it would require double the number of clerks to keep the books of his department by double entry, than it would to keep them by single entry. Really, "Solomon in all his glory" was not half so wise as this same Secretary assumes to be.—*New York Express.*

The Richmond Banks.—The Banks continue, and will continue, to pay specie, and that without contracting their line of discounts. On the contrary, as the season of business advances, they expect to extend the line of discounts. A different apprehension has produced uneasiness in the community; but we may pronounce it, from all we hear, groundless.—*Whig.*

MARRIED,

In Wayne county, on the 7th inst., Mr. JOHN HINSON to Miss MARY BIZZELL, daughter of Jesse Bizzell, deceased.

In Anson county, on the 11th inst., by D. C. Lilly, Esq., Mr. ROBERT M. WALL to Miss MARY LANIER,—all of Anson.

In Randolph county, on the 16th instant, by Jeremiah Cooper, Esq., Mr. JAMES THAYRE to Miss ANN SNIDER. All for Harrison and Reform.

DIED,

In Sampson county, lately, Major OLLEN MOBLEY, an old and very respectable citizen of that county.

In Wake County, on the 3d instant, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH, widow of the late Jonathan Smith, of Averasborough.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—FEB. 24.

Brandy, peach,	45	a 50	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	7	a 8	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	27	a 30
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oats,	25	a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	85	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½	a 7
Cotton,	8	a 11	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	20	a 26	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½	a 12
Corn.	40	a 50	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$1 90	a $2½
Feathers,	37½	a 40	Tallow,	11	a 11½
Flaxseed,	$1	a 1 10	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 6
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	a 90
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Lard,	8	a 9	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9½ cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 17.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 75; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 4 50 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 2 25 a 3 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35; Rice 2 87½ a 3 00.

CHERAW MARKET—February 10.

Bacon 8 a 10; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 11½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 50 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Augusta 9¾ to 11, a decline of ½.

Cotton at New York very dull; prices with difficulty sustained; small sales, to spinners only. Flour 4 75 to 5. Corn 47 to 49,—a decline of both articles, and both extremely dull.

Cotton at Charleston 9¾ to 11¼—a decline of ⅛ to ¼, with every indication of a further fall. Corn 50 to 59. Flour 5 to 6.

Cotton at Columbia 8½ to 11.

Cotton at New Orleans 8¼ to 11½. Receipts 449,742 bales.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boats Seawell and Commerce, with goods for W. McIntyre, C. T. Haigh, Elijah Fuller, B. Rose, M. McGary, S. W. Tillinghast, J. D. Williams, A. Kimball, J. & J. Kyle, J. R. & D. Gee, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, E. J. Hale, James Dodd, George McNeill, A. G. Kelly, Waddill & Co. of this place; and for C. Foltz, Joshua Bener, and S. T. Pohl, of the interior.

Also, on Sunday, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Goods for sundry Merchants in this place and the interior.

DEPARTED, Boat Washington, with produce for T. S. Lutterloh, C. T. Haigh, Jos. Baker, E. W. Wilkings, and J. McArn.

Also, Steamer Cotton Plant, with produce for J. McArn, Jos. Baker, Brown and DeRosset, Geo. McNeill, J. D. Williams.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 10.—Brigs Fox from St. Thomas, Llewellyn from Guadaloupe. 11.—Schrs. Ostrich from Charleston, Black Warrior from ditto, Stranger from ditto, Charles E. Thorn from New York, Regulus from ditto. 12.—Schrs. Jas. T. Bertine from New York, George & William from Havana. 13.—Brig John from St. Thomas; Schrs. Pizarro from New York, John A. Lancaster from Richmond, Schuylkill from Philadelphia. 15.—Schr. Thomas Ewing from Savannah. 16.—Brig N. F. Frothingham from Matanzas; Schrs. Oregon from Charleston, Richard from ditto, Rienzi from Baltimore, John Fairfield from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

February 9.—Brigs Anawan for Jamaica, Virginia for Havana. 10.—Brigs Foster for Guadaloupe, George for Cuba. 11.—Schrs. Kenduskeag for Honduras, Exchange for Charleston. 12.—Brig Harvest for Surrinam. 13.—Brigs Henry for Porto Rico, Franklin for New York, Malaga for Havana; Schrs. Olive for New York, Wm. Hart for ditto. 16.—Brig Echo for Havana; Schr. Pizarro for New York. 17.—Br. Schr. Ann Trefry for Antigua, Schr. Regulus for New York.

30 CRATES CROCKERY, assorted for the Country Trade,
25 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
225 bags Rio COFFEE,
60 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do. common ditto,
25 barrels N. O. ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
February 24, 1841. 38-4w

LINSEED OIL.

5 BARRELS, on consignment. For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
February 24, 1841. 38-3w

PORTABLE HORSE MILL.

A GENTLEMAN has deposited with us a Patent Horse Mill for sale; it is in a frame and in good order, ready for immediate use. It may be set to work in any Cotton Gin or thrashing machine house, in one hour's work. The Stones are composed of the Burr block, have been in use in this town, and proved to do good work and fast.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, *Feb'y.* 22, 1841. 38-3w.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.
C. J. & R. M. O.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to us by D. J. Gilbert, for purposes therein mentioned, we will sell at Public Auction, on to-morrow, (February 25th,) at the Stand of said Gilbert, all his Stock in trade, consisting of—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Molasses, Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Salt, Tobacco, &c.

—ALSO—

Household and Kitchen Furniture, One Horse, Dray & Harness.

Terms at Sale.

A. KIMBALL, } Trustees.
P. TAYLOR, }
A. KIMBALL, Auct'r.
February 20, 1841. 38-1w

JUST RECEIVED.

400 REAMS PAPER, assorted.
Also, in Store,
5,000 lbs. good manufact. TOBACCO, which will be sold low for good paper, at 4 and 6 months.

A. W. STEEL.
February 22, 1841. 38-2w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the South West, will sell his HOUSE and LOT, well known as a House of ENTERTAINMENT, in the healthy Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on reasonable terms. The house is large and roomy, with 9 fire places in it, all in good repair, with two offices suitable for an Attorney or a Medical gentleman. The Stable is large and in good repair. The Lot contains 25 or 30 acres of land, lying convenient to the House, and under a good fence. He will exchange the above for other property, say a Waggon and Team, the balance for Negro property, good notes, or rather than no trade, he will take some of Tom Benton's yellow boys, or even Sub-Treasury shin plasters. If not sold by the 22d of April next, he will offer it at public Sale, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The Furniture will be sold with it, if the purchaser wishes. If not sold then, I will rent it on reasonable terms to a good tenant.

E. LOVE.
Richmond County, Feb. 19, 1841. 38-ts.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for a Note of hand of One Hundred Dollars, which was made payable to John A. Brown, due the 1st day of January, 1840. The above mentioned Note was given by me to said Brown, for a consideration which has failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

NEILL McLEAN.
Robeson County, Feb. 16, 1841. 38-2wpd

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets, being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir! a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest! a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
February 23.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

A CAPITAL DOWNING LETTER.

There is strong good sense in the following extract from a Jack Dowing letter, describing a visit to Mr. Biddle, immediately after the late suspension. It is addressed, as usual, to the New York Express, and is dated "Philadelphy, 9th Feb'y, A. D. 1841."

I found the Squire to hum, and he was amazin glad to see me; and he and I went right up into a room alone, where I found a *good warm Lehigh coal fire* burning, and a table kivered with papers; and he took one chair and I another, and we went at it straight off. "So," says I, "Squire, you are all *suspended* agin, I larn." "Yes," says he, "Major, the folks who wanted *hard money* have got all the Banks had to give them; and as the Banks can't coin hard money, and can only git it from the folks who owe them, it turns out that, as the Banks have not got the same power by the law to make folks pay them as fast as the other folks want it, the pond must run dry for a spell."

"But," says I, "Squire, how on earth is it that things work so that one set of folks keep drawing out of the spiggot faster than other folks pour into the bung-hole? Things warn't so in Mr. Adams' time," says I. "Now, how is it?" This set the Squire scratching his head and thinking,—and to give him time to answer, I took the *poker* and began *poking* up his *Lehigh coal fire*, to see if there was any *blaze* in it; and to rights says he, "Major, what are you poking that fire for? Do you expect to make it burn brighter? If you will take my advice," says he, "you will let it alone. Aint the room warm enuf?" "Yes," says I, it's warm enuf, but a little poking wont do any harm, will it?"

"Well," says he, "you go on *poking*, and you will see,"—and sure enuf, the more I *poked*, the darker the fire and coal got; and bime-by it all went out. "Well," says I, "Squire, this is a plagy odd kind of fire of your'n," says I. "Yes," says he, "it's *Pennsylvany coal;* it wont stand *poking*, Major,—if you let it alone, it will burn slowly and surely, and give out comfortable heat,—but if folks go to poking at it, it turns and looks black at them, and gives them a cold shiver."

"Well," says I, "Squire, I want you to answer and explain to me *now* about this Bank matter. How is it," says I, "that all your Banks have suspended specie payments—all broke—all gone to everlasting and eternal smash? Now, how has all this come about?" says I.

"Well," says he "Major, I'll tell you. In the first place, when you first entered this room, didn't you find it warm and comfortable, and a good fire burning?—didn't you take up that poker and begin to poke with it?—didn't I give you a civil hint to let it alone?—didn't you continue poking and poking, till at last the fire went out?—and aint this room now cold and dark, compared to what it was! Now come here,"—and he took a candle and went up to the fire-place; and says he, "There is the coal yet,—it aint *burnt up*,—the fire has only gone out; I can put a little kindling under it, and clap on the blower, and in a little while you will see as bright and warm a fire as before,—but where is the use of kindling up again, unless folks will see the folly of poking at it. It is just so in Banking matters. I tried it, and for sixteen years and over, and no people in creation ever saw a warmer and better fire than I kept up; it warmed all kind of folks, too: the circle around it was wide enuf to admit every living critter in the country, and all equally felt the warmth. But then began the *poking system*. I tried every means to prevent it, but it was no use,—and then I quit, and Mr. Dunlap he tried it; but the *pokers* were still ready,—and no sooner was it kindling up, when at it they went, poking and poking,—and the result you see; and now the question is, Shall we have a new fire killed, and what shall be the fuel? Shall it be the Lehigh Coal, or English Coal? Old Pennsylvany has a word to say in this matter, if she chuses to speak,—for there is just this difference between her Coal and all other kind of Coal: it wont stand poking, but if let alone, will burn steadily and surely to the last,—whilst other Coal may blaze up with poking, and the sooner go to ashes. The Coal is in the grate yet, Major," says he, "though by *poking*, it has ceased burning."

"Yes," says I, "Squire, but it is plagy cold though." "It is so, Major," says he; but that comes from poking,"—and with that, says he, "Lets you and I take a turn round and see some folks, and hear what news is stirring, and by the time we get back, this fire will be kindled and the blower on, and will soon give us a warm room,—and we'll have a roast potatoe and a leetle cider, and can talk over matters comfortably and cheerfully; and if you will only let the poker alone, the evening will close brightly." And so it did; but I can't tell more about it till I write you my next Letter,—and all for the present I can say is, *put a black cross* on all *croakers*, and especially the *pokers*.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1840. 22-tf.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

I NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of (Cape Fear River in the county of Bladen, about 16 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and immediately on the River. There are 750 acres of land (river survey,) and 12 acres of back land joining the same. About 250 acres more in cultivation the present year, and there are suitable buildings for the convenience of the farm. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is housed, as they can then judge properly of its production. It is unnecessary to say it is a first-rate farm, as all will be satisfied of that fact when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1840. 22-tf.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, dit depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cowly

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article.) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.

JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department,	$8	per Session.
Second Class,	12	" "
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Wright Thornton, Ambrose Ingram and wife Sarah Jane, are not inhabitants of this State, the Subscriber has qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Benjamin Thornton, deceased, and hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

WHITFIELD THORNTON, *Adm'r.*

Sampson County, Nov. 24, 1840. 26-3m

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, AND BUGGIES,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKEYS, (on a new plan) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

JANUARY 1, 1841. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most favorable terms, Bolt and Sheet Copper; Copper Bottoms and Rivets; Tin Plate, I X and extra sizes; Iron Wire, assorted from No. 1 to 21; Binding and Brass Wire; Sheet Brass; Sheet Zinc; Spelter and Spelter Solder; Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead; Lead Pipe, assorted sizes; American, Russia and English Sheet Iron; Sheet Steel, suitable for Cotton Gin Manufacturers; Naylor's best Cast Steel, assorted sizes; Band Iron, from 1 to 4 inches wide; Hoop Iron, assorted widths; Round and Square Iron; Horse Shoe Nails; Horse Nail and Spike Rods; best Philadelphia Mill Saws; Spades, Shovel and Manure Forks; Hunt's Cast Steel Axes; Broad Axes and Hatchets; Spear's, Greaves' and Redfern's flat bastard Mill Saw Files; 2d Cut and smooth Files; Horse Rasps; Wood and Cabinet Rasps; round, half round, square and Saw Files; Scale Beams and Patent Balances, to weigh from 250 to 1500 lbs.; Nests Weights, ½ oz. to 4 lbs.; 7, 14 and 28 lb. Iron Ring Weights; English Coffee and Corn Mills; Tailor's and Sad Irons; Clark's Butt and Broad Hinges; Hook and Plate Hinges; Brass and Table Hinges; H. L. T. and Chest Hinges; James's superior Wood Screws, all Nos. from ⅜ to 3 inches long; Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, and Finishing Nails and Brads; Carpenters' patent Door Locks; Mortice, Rim and Plate Locks; Closet, Cupboard, Chest, Desk and Till Locks; Stanley's improved Plate Locks; Latches and Ketches; Patent Window Shutter Fastenings; Door Springs; Hooks and Staples; Bolts, flat round and square, from 3 to 14 inches; Cut Tacks and Brads; German and Cast Steel Hand Saws; Key hole and Iron back Saws; Cast Steel Billet or Web Saws, for wood; Sulkey, Gig and Barouche Springs; Patent Axels; Lamps; Plated and Brass Bands and Dash Irons; Patent Leather; Copal Coach body Varnish; best Glue; Malable Castings and Bolts; Patent Malable Axel Skeins and Boxes; Carpenters' and Millwrights' Chisels and Augers; Braces and Bits; Sets Spur Auger Bits; with a general assortment of Carpenters' Tools.

—ALSO—

House Furnishing articles, consisting in part of—Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Wire Fenders; Astral Lamps and Shades; Reading and Japp'd Lamps; Copper Bronzed and Planished Tin Coffee Urns, Biggins, and Egg Boilers, Copper composition; Sheet Iron and Tin Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Jelly and Pudding Moulds; Pastry and Tartlet Cutters; Waiters; Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fancy and Plain Bellows; Dust and Crumb Brushes; Hearth Brushes; Balance Balls and Pullies for Lamps; Mincing and Cook's Knives; Brass Chamber and Table Candlesticks; Iron and Copper Chafingdishes; together with a general assortment of House Keeping articles, with every article in the Japanned and Plain Tin Ware line, which he will sell on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

December 7, 1840. 27-3m

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes
50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-*tf.*

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generaly consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the* [illegible]

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

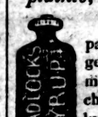
[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powders and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and relieves morbid and pernicious sweatings, removes chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor of health that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to know, from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 3tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the liver, and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are recommended by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 82tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many instances frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and unfeeling tableness, are levelled without distinction. In town and country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are a Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine,* as they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Fevers, Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Inflammation, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea nor griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—which class of Medicines a very great variety has been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infants; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.